CHOLAKIAN & ASSOCIATES A PROFESSIONAL COPPORATION 5 THOMAS MELLON CIRCLE, SUITE 105 SAN FRANCISCO. CALIFORNIA 94134	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	their minor children, IRFAN KHAN, ASIF KHALLAIBA KHAN and BILAL KHAN, and RHEAN ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:	Case No.: CV 07-6209 CW RE-NOTICE OF DEFENDANT SAN FRANCISCO HOUSING AUTHORITY'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLAIMS FOR RELIEF IN PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT [FED.R.CIV.P. RULE 12(b)(6)] Date: April 17, 2008 Time: 2:00 p.m. Courtroom: 2, 4th Floor Judge: Hon. Claudia Wilken SALEHA KHAN, individually and on behalf of N, NOREEN KHAN, KAYNAT KHAN, INA KHAN, individually, AND THEIR		
		LAIBA KHAN and BILAL KHAN, and RHEANNA KHAN, individually, AND THEIR			
	26	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, due to the reassignment of this case to the Honorable			
	27	Claudia Wilken, the Motion of Defendant San Francisco Housing Authority for dismissal, with			
	28	prejudice, of Plaintiffs' Third and Fourth Claims	for Relief in their First Amended Complaint, is		

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hereby re-noticed from April 4, 2008, to April 14, 2008. Accordingly, PLEASE TAKE
FURTHER NOTICE that on April 14, 2008, at 2:00 p.m., or soon thereafter as counsel may be
heard, in Courtroom 2 of the above-entitled court located at 1301 Clay Street, Oakland,
California, Defendant San Francisco Housing Authority will move and does hereby move for
dismissal, with prejudice, of Plaintiffs' Third and Fourth Claims for Relief in their First
Amended Complaint. This Motion is brought pursuant to Rule 12 (b)(6) of the Federal Rules of
Civil Procedure on the following grounds:

- The Third Claim for Relief alleging violation of the California Fair Housing and 1. Employment Act is barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 954.6;
- The Fourth Claim for Relief alleging violation of the California Unruh Act is 2. barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 954.6;
- No leave to amend should be granted as Plaintiff's Third and Fourth Claims for 3. Relief cannot be cured by amendment, and should be dismissed for failure to state a claim, with prejudice.

This Motion is based on the Notice of Motion and Motion, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Request for Judicial Notice, the Court file in this action, and such other evidence or memoranda as may be received by the Court at or in connection with the hearing of this Motion.

DATED: March 26, 2008

CHOLAKIAN & ASSOCIATES

By: Kevin C. Cholakian Vivian Leung Lerche Attorneys for Defendant SAN FŘANCISCO HOUSING **AUTHORITY**

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF 1
DEFENDANT SAN FRANCISCO HOUSING AUTHORITY'S
MOTION TO DISMISS THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLAIMS FOR RELIEF
IN PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT [FED.R.CIV.P. RULE 12(b)(6)]

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California Tort Claims Act......4

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I.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs filed their original Complaint on December 7, 2007. (SFHA requests that this Court take judicial notice of Plaintiff's original Complaint, filed on December 7, 2007.)

A First Amended Complaint was filed on January 4, 2008 and alleges Four Claims for Relief. (SFHA requests that this Court take judicial notice of Plaintiff's First Amendment Complaint, filed on January 4, 2008.)

In their First Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant San Francisco Housing Authority ("SFHA") engaged in discriminatory acts by failing to take reasonable steps to protect Plaintiffs from harassment on the basis of race, religion and national origin. SFHA denies these allegations and contends that it has taken reasonable steps to address and prevent any racial, ethnic and religious harassment against its residents.

In particular, Plaintiffs allege a number of incidences which occurred at the time that they moved into Potrero Terrace. (Plaintiffs' First Amendment Complaint ("FAC") at ¶¶18-21, p. 7, lines 1-15.) These alleged acts, albeit rude, were facts of life and did not result in any request by the Plaintiffs to be relocated from their residence at Potrero Terrace. Subsequently, Plaintiffs were allegedly burglarized and many of their personal possessions were taken. (FAC at ¶22, p. 7, lines 18-20.) Like most burglaries, the perpetrators ransacked the premises and the Plaintiffs' personal property in their quest for items of value to steal. (FAC at ¶22, p. 7, lines 18-20.) While this burglary, like all burglaries, is not a small matter, it also does not rise to the harassment and discrimination alleged by Plaintiffs. They are not victims of a "hate crime" but, instead, they are victims of a crime of opportunity as the burglars broke in to steal valuable items, including their jewelry, while they were away from the premises.

While the burglary was an unfortunate event, the SFHA did not engage in any discriminatory act by not immediately uprooting this family of nine and relocating them to different premises, particular in light of the fact that a three-story, five-bedroom, apartment cannot be easily located in the City and County of San Francisco.

2006. (FAC at ¶53, p. 17, lines 7-10.)

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conducted an investigation and issued a "no probable cause" determination on or about July 19, 2006 expressly finding that reasonable cause does not exist to believe that a discriminatory housing practice had occurred. (FAC at ¶52, p. 16, lines 20-22.) More importantly, for purposes of this Motion, Plaintiffs admit that they filed a tort claim with the San Francisco Housing Authority ("SFHA") and that this claim was rejected on May 3,

Indeed, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD")

The Plaintiffs' First and Second Claims for Relief are alleged pursuant to Federal law (FAC at ¶¶61-64, p. 19, lines 5-18, and p. 20, lines 1-9.) and, as such, are not the subjects of this Motion.

In contrast, the Third and Fourth Claims for Relief are alleged under California law. The Third Claim for Relief is pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. (FAC at ¶¶65-66, p. 20, lines 10-22, p. 21, lines 1-4.) The Fourth Claim for Relief is pursuant to the California Unruh Act. (FAC at ¶67-68, p. 21, lines 5-12.) Accordingly, California State law governs these claims and, in particular, the provisions of California Government Code section 945.6 apply to bar the Third and Fourth Claims for Relief.

II.

JURISDICTION AND SCOPE

The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the Federal claims in this action (the First and Second Claims for Relief) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and may exercise its discretion to retain pendant or supplemental jurisdiction over the State law claims (the Third and Fourth Claims for Relief). See 28 U.S.C. §§1367.

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III.

ARGUMENT

PLAINTIFFS' THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ACT MUST BE DISMISSED AS THIS CLAIM IS BARRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA **GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 945.6**

California Government Code section 945.6, subdivision (a)(1) provides, in relevant part, as follows:

- "(a) . . . any suit brought against a public entity on a cause of action for which a claim is required to be presented in accordance with Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 900) and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 910) of Part 3 of this division must be commenced:
 - (1) If written notice is given in accordance with Section 913, not later than six months after the date such notices personally delivered were deposited in the mail." (Emphasis added.)

Cal. Gov't Code §945.6(a)(1).

A Federal district court within California will apply California State law to dismiss a claim made pursuant to a California statute in a case where that claim is barred by a California statute. Deutsch v. Turner Corp., 324 F.3d 692, 716-717 (9th Cir. 2003). As a general rule, a Federal court sitting in California will not hear claims that a California State court will not hear because the claims are brought too late under California law. Id. at 717.

There is ample California authority to show that the Plaintiffs' alleged state law claims are barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 945.6.

For example, in Darulis v. Garate, 401 F.3d 1060 (9th Cir. 2005), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's grant of defendants' motion to dismiss because the six-month statute under California Government Code section 945.6 had run. Id. at 1062.

Similarly, in an action on a tort claim against the City and County of San Francisco, which was commenced six months and one day after notice of the City's rejection of the claim was deposited in the mail, the California appellate court upheld the trial court's grant of the

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City's motion for summary judgment on the ground of untimely filing of the action in accordance with California Government Code section 945.6, subdivision (a)(1), which provided that if a claim is rejected, an appropriate action must be commenced "not later than six months after the date such notice [of rejection] is personally delivered or deposited in the mail." Smith v. City and County of San Francisco, 68 Cal. App. 3d 227 (1977).

Likewise, in Edgington v. County of San Diego, 118 Cal. App. 3d 39 (1981), the appellate court affirmed the trial court's granting of the county's motion for summary judgment in a tort action against it on the ground the complaint was barred under California Government Code section 945.6, subdivision (a)(1), which requires such an action to be commenced not later than six months after the date notice of rejection of the plaintiff's claim where the notice of rejection had been duly deposited in the mail six months and one day prior to the filing of the complaint. Id. at 41-43. Citing Smith v. City and County of San Francisco, supra, the Edgington court emphasized that the prescribed statute of limitations, such as section 945.6, for the commencement of actions against governmental entities "are mandatory and must be strictly complied with..." Id. at 46; accord, County of Los Angeles v. Superior Court, 127 Cal. App. 4th 1263 (2005) [alleged childhood sex abuse victim's personal injury suit against a county was time-barred by the California Tort Claims Act because it was not commenced within six months after the county mailed its notice rejecting the victim's claim, as required by Gov C § 945.6].

The reasons behind the requirement of strict compliance with California Government Code section 945.6 is set forth in Javor v. Taggart, 98 Cal. App. 4th 795 (2002), as follows: Submission of a claim to a public entity pursuant to the California Government Claims Act is a condition precedent to a civil action against the public entity or its employees and failure to present the claim bars the action, and California Government Code section 945.6 requires that a claimant file a civil action within six months after a public agency issues its decision. Id. at 804-806. Section 945.6, which requires suit within six months, is simply a separate freestanding special statute of limitations which applies when claims are presented to public

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agencies; once a claim is presented, § 945.6 is the only statute of limitations which applies to that claim. Ibid.

In the case at bar, Plaintiffs bring their Third Claim for Relief pursuant to the California Fair Housing and Employment Act, a California statute. (FAC at ¶¶65-66, p.20, lines 10-22, p. 21, lines 1-4.)

Plaintiffs admit that they filed a tort claim with the SFHA and that this claim was rejected on May 3, 2006. (FAC at ¶53, p. 17, lines 7-10.) Accordingly, the six-month statute of limitations began to run on May 3, 2006 and claims brought under California State law were barred as of November 3, 2006. Yet, the Plaintiffs failed to file any Complaint until December 7, 2007. (SFHA requests that this Court take judicial notice of Plaintiff's original Complaint, filed on December 7, 2007.) Therefore, the state law claims had been time-barred for over a month before this lawsuit was brought by the Plaintiffs. The six-month statute of limitations prescribed by California Government Code section 945.6, is "mandatory and must be strictly complied with . . . " Edgington, supra at 46; Smith v. City and County of San Francisco, supra at 230.

Accordingly, as plaintiffs failed to bring this action within six months after their administrative claim against SFHA was rejected, this Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' Third Claim for Relief which was brought pursuant to California statute and, as such, is barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 945.6

PLAINTIFFS' FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR VIOLATION OF THE B. CALIFORNIA UNRUH ACT MUST BE DISMISSED AS THIS CLAIM IS BARRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA **GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 945.6**

For the same reasons as set forth above, the Plaintiff's Fourth Claim for Relief for violation of the California Unruh Act must be dismissed as this Claim is barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 945.6.

Plaintiffs bring their Fourth Claim for Relief pursuant to the California Unruh Act, a California statute. (FAC at ¶¶67-68, p.21, lines 5-12.)

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Any claim against a governmental entity which is brought under California State law must strictly comply with the six-month statute of limitations set forth in California Government Code section 945.6. Deutsch, supra at 716-717; Darulis, supra at 1062; Smith v. City and County of San Francisco, supra at 230; Edgington, supra at 46; accord, County of Los Angeles v. Superior Court, supra; Javor v. Taggart, supra at 804-806.

However, Plaintiffs admit that they filed a tort claim with the SFHA and that this claim was rejected on May 3, 2006. (FAC at ¶53, p. 17, lines 7-10.) Accordingly, the six-month statute of limitations began to run on May 3, 2006 and claims brought under California State law were barred as of November 3, 2006. Yet, the Plaintiffs failed to file any Complaint until December 7, 2007. (SFHA requests that this Court take judicial notice of Plaintiff's original Complaint, filed on December 7, 2007.) Therefore, the state law claims had been time-barred for over a month before this lawsuit was brought by the Plaintiffs.

Accordingly, as Plaintiffs failed to bring this action within six months after their administrative claim against SFHA was rejected, this Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' Fourth Claim for Relief which was brought pursuant to California statute and, as such, is barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 945.6.

IV.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' Third Claim for Relief for alleged violation of the California Fair Housing and Employment Act, and also dismiss Plaintiffs' Fourth Claim for Relief for alleged violation of the California Unruh Act, with prejudice.

No leave to amend should be granted as any attempt to amend would be futile since the Plaintiffs cannot go back and change the time in which they filed their lawsuit as to make it timely under the provisions of California Government Code section 945.6. Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182, 82 S. Ct. 227, 230 (1962). Where it is clear that the plaintiff's complaint cannot be cured by amendments, leave to amend should be denied. Adams v. Johnson, 355 F.3d 1179, 1183 (9th Cir. 2004).

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	Case 4:07-cv-06209-CW	Document 26	Filed 03/26/2008	Page 13 of 14					
1	KEVIN K. CHOLAKIAN (S.B. # 103423)								
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7									
8	Attorneys for Defendant SAN FRANCISCO HOUSING AUTHORITY								
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT								
10	, NO	RTHERN DISTRI	CT OF CALIFORNIA	A					
11	AHSAN KHAN AND SALE		Case No.: CV 07-6	209 CW					
12	individually and on behalf of children, IRFAN KHAN, AS		[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING						
13	NOREEN KHAN, KAYNAT	KHAN, $\left\langle \right\rangle$	DEFENDANT SA	N FRANCISCO ORITY'S MOTION					
14	LAIBA KHAN and BILAL K RHEANNA KHAN, individu	,	TO DISMISS THE	E THIRD AND					
15	KILANNA KITAN, IIIdivido	aarry,	FOURTH CLAIM PLAINTIFFS' FII	S FOR RELIEF IN					
16	Plaintiff,	{	COMPLAINT	SI AMENDED					
17	VS.	}	[FED.R.CIV.P. RU	JLE 12(b)(6)]					
18	SAN FRANCISCO HOUSIN AUTHORITY,	IG)	Date: April 17, 20	08					
19		}	Time: 2:00 p.m. Courtroom: 2, 4 th	th Floor					
20	Defendants.)	Judge: Hon. Clau	dia Wilken					
21									
22	The Motion of Defend	dant San Francisco	Housing Authority to	dismiss the Third and					
23	Fourth Claims for Relief in Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint came on regularly for hearing								
24	before the court on April 17,	before the court on April 17, 2008. After considering the papers and arguments raised, the Court							
25	grants Defendant's Motion to	Dismiss, with pre	judice.						
26	The Court finds that I	The Court finds that Plaintiffs' Third Claim for Relief alleging violation of the California							
27	Fair Housing and Employment Act is barred by the provisions of California Government Code								
28	section 954.6.	section 954.6.							

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The Court further finds that Plaintiffs' Fourth Claim for Relief alleging violation of the California Unruh Act is barred by the provisions of California Government Code section 954.6.

Additionally, the Court finds that no leave to amend shall be granted as Plaintiff's Third and Fourth Claims for Relief cannot be cured by amendment.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- Defendant San Francisco Housing Authority's Motion to Dismiss the Third and 1. Fourth Claims for Relief in Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint is GRANTED.
- Plaintiffs' Third Claim for Relief alleging violation of the California Fair 2. Housing and Employment Act is dismissed, with prejudice, for failure to state a claim.
- Plaintiffs' Fourth Claim for Relief alleging violation of the California Unruh Act 3. is dismissed, with prejudice, for failure to state a claim.

DATED:

By<u>:</u> Honorable Claudia Wilken United States District Court Judge